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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JUANITA STOCKWELL, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN  
FRANCISCO,  
Defendant.

No. C 08-5180 PJH

**ORDER DENYING RENEWED  
MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION**

Plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification came on for hearing before this court on July 20, 2011. The parties appeared through their counsel. Having reviewed the papers and considered the argument of counsel and the relevant legal authority, the court DENIES plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification for the reasons stated at the hearing and as set forth below.

**RELEVANT FACTS**

In the order denying plaintiffs' first motion for class certification, the court detailed the factual background of this matter and set forth the elements required for class certification. On plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification, the court focuses on plaintiffs' current arguments to establish commonality in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Wal-Mart v. Dukes, — U.S. —, 131 S.Ct. 2541 (2011). The court notes that although Dukes was decided on June 20, 2011, after plaintiffs filed notice of the instant motion, and only two days before defendant filed its opposition, both parties addressed Dukes in their papers in support of or in opposition to the present motion.

The Second Amended Class Action Complaint (SAC) alleges:

1           From 2007 through 2009, the CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN  
2 FRANCISCO (“CCSF”), through its San Francisco Police Department  
3 (“SFPD”) ignored an active Q-35 Inspector Eligibility List and instead  
4 exclusively utilized a Q-50 Sergeant Eligibility List to award  
5 promotions to approximately fifty-five (55) investigative positions  
6 which had traditionally been held by Q-35 Assistant Inspectors.  
7 Plaintiffs and the members of the putative class were highly qualified  
8 but were not even considered for these promotions. The officers on  
9 the Q-50 Sergeant List were on average much younger and  
less-qualified than the Plaintiffs and putative class members all of  
whom were eligible for promotion from the Q-35 Inspector List.

10 SAC ¶ 2. The plaintiffs who seek to be named class representatives (Juanita Stockwell,  
11 Terrye Ivy, Jacklyn Jehl, Mike Lewis and Vince Neeson) were all on the 1998 Q-35  
12 Eligibility List for promotion. The remaining named plaintiffs were also placed on the Q-35  
13 eligibility list.

14           The Q-35 list at issue was based on an assistant inspector exam administered in  
15 April and May 1998. Doc. no. 64 (Rolnick Decl. I), Ex. D (October 1998 stipulation re  
16 selection procedure for Q-35 list). February 2006 was last time the City promoted  
17 individuals from the Q-35 assistant inspector list. Doc. no. 64, Ex. S ¶¶ 7-8 (Heather Fong  
18 Declaration). In 2005 and 2006, Police Chief Fong announced a new staffing plan which  
19 indicated that SFPD would no longer promote officers from the 1998 Q-35 list or administer  
20 a new Q-35 exam, and announced a Q-50 Sergeant promotional examination. Id. ¶ 12-17.  
21 In February 2007, the City adopted a Q-50 eligible list based on the results of the 2006  
22 exam. Id. ¶ 19.

23           Plaintiffs were eligible to take the Q-50 promotional exam; plaintiffs Stockwell and  
24 Jehl took the exam and plaintiffs Ivy, Neeson and Lewis did not. Doc. no. 60 (Villagomez  
25 Decl. I) ¶ 3 and Ex. A; doc. no. 64 (Rolnick Decl. I), Exs. I-M (plaintiffs’ responses to RFAs).  
26 In August 2007, Chief Fong appointed 51 sergeants from the Q-50 eligible list. Doc. no. 60  
27 ¶ 3.

28           Plaintiffs purport to represent the following class:

1           Class of police officers aged forty years and older and were  
2 employed by CCSF at any time since October 18, 2006, who were on  
3 the Q-35 Assistant Inspector Eligibility List, and could have been  
4 selected for a promotion from that list had the SFPD properly  
5 considered them for promotions to investigative positions from 2007  
6 through 2009. Plaintiffs and members of the Class they seek to  
7 represent were, on the basis of their age, denied promotional  
opportunities and were thereby substantially adversely impacted in  
their rank and compensation.

8 SAC ¶ 12.

9           Plaintiffs previously moved for class certification with respect to their FEHA claim  
10 only and the court denied that motion by order dated August 27, 2010. In the order  
11 denying the motion for class certification, the court found that plaintiffs had satisfied the  
12 FRCP 23(a) requirements of numerosity, typicality and adequacy, but that they failed to  
13 establish commonality. The court further found that under Rule 23(b)(3), plaintiffs had  
14 failed to provide the Court with any foundation to undertake a predominance analysis, and  
15 further failed to establish that class action treatment was superior to individual adjudication.

16           Subsequently, plaintiffs amended their complaint to dismiss all claims under a  
17 disparate treatment theory and to dismiss all plaintiffs whose rank on the Q-35 list was  
18 below the cut-off point of their previously proposed class. Plaintiffs allege age  
19 discrimination claims under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act 29 U.S.C § 621 and  
20 the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Cal. Gov't Code § 12900 et seq. Plaintiffs  
21 now seek class certification under Rule 23(b)(3).

22 **I.     LEGAL STANDARD**

23           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) provides four requirements for class  
24 certification: (1) numerosity ("the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is  
25 impracticable"); (2) commonality ("there are questions of law or fact common to the class");  
26 (3) typicality ("the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims  
27 or defenses of the class"); and (4) adequacy of representation ("the representative parties  
will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class"). FRCP 23(a)(1)-(4). In addition,

1 the court must find that one of the requirements of Rule 23(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) is  
2 satisfied. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes, — U.S. —, 131 S.Ct. 2541, 2548 (2011).  
3 Rule 23(b)(3) requires a finding by the court “that questions of law or fact common to class  
4 members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and that a  
5 class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the  
6 controversy.” FRCP 23(b)(3). Courts refer to the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3) as its  
7 “predominance” and “superiority” requirements. Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor, 521 U.S.  
8 591, 615 (1997).

9 “Rule 23 does not set forth a mere pleading standard. A party seeking class  
10 certification must affirmatively demonstrate his compliance with the rule - that is, he must  
11 be prepared to prove that there are in fact sufficiently numerous parties, common questions  
12 of law or fact, etc.” Dukes, 131 S.Ct. at 2551 (emphasis in original). This requires a  
13 “rigorous analysis” which frequently “will entail some overlap with the merits of the plaintiff's  
14 underlying claim.” Id.

15 Dukes states the commonality requirement as follows: “Commonality requires the  
16 plaintiff to demonstrate that the class members ‘have suffered the same injury.’” Dukes,  
17 131 S.Ct. at 2551 (quoting Gen. Tel. Co. of the Southwest v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147, 157  
18 (1982)). The class members' “claims must depend on a common contention,” and that  
19 common contention must be “of such a nature that it is capable of classwide resolution -  
20 which means that determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to  
21 the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke.” Id.

22 **II. COMMONALITY**

23 Dukes clarified that “proof of commonality necessarily overlaps with respondents'  
24 merits contention that Wal-Mart engages in a pattern or practice of discrimination. That is  
25 so because, in resolving an individual's Title VII claim, the crux of the inquiry is ‘the reason  
26 for a particular employment decision.’” Dukes, 131 S.Ct. at 2552 (quoting Cooper v.  
27 Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, 467 U.S. 867, 876 (1984)) (footnote omitted).  
28 Plaintiffs' renewed motion fails to cure the deficiencies of its original motion for class

1 certification and fails to meet the standard for commonality articulated in Dukes.

2 Plaintiffs allege that the following questions are common to the whole class:

- 3 (1) whether SFPD's policies or practices with respect to promotion of qualified  
4 applicants for investigative positions from 2007 through 2009 had a  
5 discriminatory impact on officers over forty who were otherwise qualified for  
6 those positions;
- 7 (2) whether SFPD's Human Resources Department has failed to implement  
8 policies and practices to prevent discrimination against older employees;
- 9 (3) whether SFPD's policies and practices violated the Age Discrimination ADEA  
10 and/or the California FEHA; and
- 11 (4) whether damages and declaratory relief for the Class members are  
12 warranted.

13 SAC ¶ 14.

14 In their initial motion for class certification, plaintiffs offered the following evidence of  
15 commonality: (1) the statistical evidence prepared by Dr. Harry, and (2) excerpts from the  
16 deposition testimony of Assistant Chief Tabak, to the effect that Q-35 eligible listed officers  
17 were qualified to do the work of those assigned "to the officers in 2007-09;" that sergeants  
18 performed the same work traditionally done by Assistant Inspectors; and that a rank on a  
19 Q-35 exam was a good indication of an officer's ability to become an effective inspector.

20 In the order denying class certification, the court determined that Dr. Harry's  
21 statistical evidence was not sufficient to show disparate impact, pointing out deficiencies in  
22 the statistical evidence: failure to identify a well-accepted analytical methodology, failure to  
23 identify the relevant comparison pools, and failure of Mr. Harry's analysis to adequately  
24 account for and explain away any alternative variables that could interfere with any  
25 inference of discrimination. Doc. no. 75 at 13.

26 Plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification offers a revised expert report that  
27 purports to eliminate the issues concerning methodology and comparison pools that the  
28 court raised in denying the earlier motion for class certification. Putting aside the parties'

1 arguments detailing the differences between Harry's earlier report and the revised report  
2 and the experts' competing analyses, the fundamental problem with plaintiffs' reliance on  
3 Harry's statistical evidence is that it does not show that plaintiffs were denied appointment  
4 to investigative positions because of their age. Even without the benefit of the expert  
5 analysis, it would be reasonable to expect that the City's policy of hiring from the Q-50 list,  
6 rather than the Q-35 list, would result in impacting applicants over the age of forty because  
7 the Q-35 list contained applicants who had taken the qualifying test 8 years before the Q-50  
8 test was administered, and the Q-35 applicants who had taken the test 8 years before were  
9 likely to have reached the age of 40 by the time the Q-50 test was administered; compared  
10 to the Q-35 list, which was composed almost entirely of over-40 aged applicants, the Q-50  
11 list would necessarily cover a wider age-range which includes younger applicants who  
12 would not have taken the Q-35 qualifying test 8 years earlier. Thus, the most that the  
13 statistical evidence shows is that over-40 applicants were impacted when the City switched  
14 to the Q-50 list, but the evidence does not establish that this correlation was "on account  
15 of" or because of plaintiffs' membership in a protected class. See Dukes, 131 S.Ct. at  
16 2553.

17 In Dukes, the Supreme Court recognized two ways to bridge the gap between an  
18 individual's claim of bias and a classwide claim that shares common questions of law or  
19 fact: First, if the employer "used a **biased testing** procedure to evaluate both applicants  
20 for employment and incumbent employees, a class action on behalf of every applicant or  
21 employee who might have been prejudiced by the test clearly would satisfy the  
22 commonality and typicality requirements of Rule 23(a)." Second, "[s]ignificant proof that  
23 an employer operated under a general policy of discrimination conceivably could justify a  
24 class of both applicants and employees if the discrimination manifested itself in hiring and  
25 promotion practices in the same general fashion, such as through entirely subjective  
26 decisionmaking processes." 131 S.Ct. at 2553 (quoting Falcon, 457 U.S. at 159)  
27 (emphasis added).

28 Here, plaintiffs do not allege that the Q-50 testing procedure was biased under the

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1 first Dukes/Falcon test, or even that they were denied the opportunity to apply for  
2 investigative positions through the Q-50 list. Rather, they rely on statistical evidence to  
3 establish under the second Dukes/Falcon test that the City “operated under a general  
4 policy of discrimination.” Here, as in Dukes, that significant proof is “entirely absent.” 131  
5 S.Ct. at 2553.

6 Assuming that the statistical evidence shows that the decision in 2007 to appoint  
7 investigators from the Q-50 list rather than Q-35 list had a disparate impact on over-40  
8 applicants, the evidence in the record demonstrates that such impact was directly caused  
9 by the fact that most applicants on the Q-35 list had taken the qualifying exam 10 years  
10 earlier and almost all had reached the age of 40 by 2007. Plaintiffs offer no evidence to  
11 show that this disparate impact was caused by a discriminatory policy. See Dukes, “Even if  
12 they are taken at face value, these studies are insufficient to establish that respondents'  
13 theory can be proved on a classwide basis.” 131 S.Ct. at 2555. The Supreme Court  
14 further reasoned:

15 There is another, more fundamental, respect in which respondents'  
16 statistical proof fails. Even if it established (as it does not) a pay or  
17 promotion pattern that differs from the nationwide figures or the  
18 regional figures in all of Wal-Mart's 3,400 stores, that would still not  
19 demonstrate that commonality of issue exists. Some managers will  
20 claim that the availability of women, or qualified women, or interested  
21 women, in their stores' area does not mirror the national or regional  
22 statistics. And almost all of them will claim to have been applying  
23 some sex-neutral, performance-based criteria—whose nature and  
24 effects will differ from store to store.

25 Id. Here, even assuming that the statistical evidence shows that the abandonment of the  
26 Q-35 list had disparate impact on over-40 applicants, there is no commonality of issues  
27 because plaintiffs do not show that all the members of the Q-35 list had sought to be  
28 qualified for the Q-50 list and were denied, or that all Q-35 list members had taken the Q-  
50 qualifying exam and were appointed to fewer investigative positions than under-40

1 applicants on the Q-50 list.

2 As defendant argues, "The fact that most of the remaining eligibles on the 1998 Q-  
3 35 list are over 40 is a product of the age of the eligible list and does not establish a  
4 disparate impact claim." Doc. no. 113 at 26 (citing Katz v. Regents, 229 F.3d 831, 836 (9th  
5 Cir. 2000)). In Katz, plaintiffs were participants in the Public Employees Retirement System  
6 (PERS), a statewide retirement system administered by the State of California. Beginning  
7 in 1961, the University of California Retirement Plan (UCRP) was offered to new  
8 employees, and no other lab employees became members of PERS." As part of a  
9 downsizing effort, the university offered an early retirement incentive program to UCRP  
10 members, but not to PERS members. To be eligible for the early retirement program, an  
11 employee had to be at least 50 years old with at least five years of service. As one might  
12 expect, the evidence showed the average age of the PERS members was greater than that  
13 of the UCRP members. The evidence also established the average age of potentially  
14 eligible PERS members was 60.51 years. The allegedly disadvantaged PERS members  
15 brought suit for age discrimination under both the Age Discrimination in Employment Act  
16 (29 U.S.C. § 621 et seq.) and FEHA, arguing the early retirement plan had a disparate  
17 adverse impact upon PERS members. The Ninth Circuit determined that the Katz plaintiffs  
18 failed to show a causal link for their disparate impact claim:

19 While the plaintiffs can certainly show that they were treated  
20 differently on the basis of their membership in the PERS program,  
21 their evidence demonstrates that only 238 of the 895 employees at  
22 the laboratories age 60 or over (roughly 27 percent) were adversely  
23 impacted by the University's decision. Given the legitimate reason  
24 advanced for the University's decision, the plaintiff's statistical  
25 evidence is insufficient to raise an inference that the disparate impact  
26 fell upon employees by virtue of their membership in a protected age  
27 group. See Rose v. Wells Fargo & Co., 902 F.2d 1417, 1424 (9th  
28 Cir.1990) (concluding that plaintiff's statistical evidence was  
insufficient to raise inference of causation where other evidence  
demonstrated that workforce after employment action was applied  
was older than the workforce beforehand). As in Rose, the statistical

1           evidence of disparate impact upon employees age 60 or over is  
2           minimal compared to the number of employees of that age group not  
3           adversely affected by the University's decision.

4           ...  
5           At best, plaintiffs have demonstrated only that the average age of the  
6           PERS members was 5 years older than the average age of eligible  
7           UCRP members, and plaintiffs concede that numerous UCRP  
8           employees older than the average PERS member were offered  
9           VERIP III. The factor that determines an employees' eligibility to  
10          participate in VERIP III is thus not an employee's age itself, but  
11          instead whether that employee is a member of UCRP.

12          229 F.3d at 836 (affirming dismissal prior to trial of disparate impact claim).

13          Plaintiffs argue that their statistical showing is much stronger here than in Katz, but  
14          do not address the fundamental causation problem. Doc. no. 13. What the statistical  
15          evidence shows is that there's a correlation between plaintiffs' age and the age of the Q-35  
16          list, but it does **not** demonstrate that there's a common issue of age discrimination to  
17          explain why the plaintiffs did not get promoted to an investigative position. This issue of  
18          causation is not a matter to be deferred to the merits phase because, as the Supreme  
19          Court has recognized, the issue of commonality involves a "rigorous analysis" which  
20          frequently "will entail some overlap with the merits of the plaintiff's underlying claim."  
21          Dukes, 131 S.Ct. at 2551-52.

22          Turning to plaintiffs' statistical evidence and their expert opinions, Dr. Harry  
23          contends that his analysis "illustrates that CCSF's abandonment of the Q-35 list after 2006  
24          and use of the Q-50 list from 2007-2009 caused a drastic decrease in the selection rate of  
25          older qualified officers to investigative positions from a rate of 1.37 times down to only .69  
26          times the selection rate of younger reachable officers. The finding is consistent whether  
27          the selection rates are computed using aggregate or weighted data." Doc. no. 107-2 at 16  
28          and Chart #6 (infra). As the court has discussed earlier, this finding is credible because  
             abandonment of the Q-35 list necessarily affected over-40 individuals who almost  
             exclusively comprised the Q-35 list by 2007. The inference of causation, however, is

lacking. If anything, the data shows that fewer over-40 officers were “reachable” under the Q-50 qualifying examination in 2006 than under the Q-35 examination in 1998 (728 vs. 189).

## CHART #6

	Age <40	Age 40+	Total
<b>Q-35 List 2000-06</b>			
Total appointees	29	89	118
Aggregate reachable individuals	328	728	1,056
<b>Appointment rate - raw data</b>	<b>8.84%</b>	<b>12.23%</b>	
<b>Appointment rate - weighted by number appointed by appt date</b>	<b>18.83%</b>	<b>25.72%</b>	
Selection rate - raw			1.38
Selection rate - weighted			1.37
<b>Q-50 List 2007-09</b>			
Total investigative appointees	39	16	55
Aggregate reachable individuals	214	189	403
<b>Appointment rate - raw data</b>	<b>18.22%</b>	<b>8.47%</b>	
<b>Appointment rate - weighted by number appointed by appt date</b>	<b>51.55%</b>	<b>35.34%</b>	
Selection rate - raw			0.46
Selection rate - weighted			0.69

Doc. no. 107-2 (Harry Revised Report) at 16, Chart #6.

The question of how many over-40 individuals were reachable on each list seems to be disputed. But even assuming that Harry’s estimate of the pool of reachable individuals is correct, the difference in reachable over-40 individuals is likely to be directly correlated to

1 how many over-40 individuals chose to take the Q-50 exam in 2006. What the statistics fail  
2 to show is whether the job-related testing procedure unfairly favored those applicants who  
3 were not part of the protected class, or otherwise demonstrates that the disparate impact  
4 was due to membership in a protected class. See Griggs v. Duke Power Co, 401 U.S. 424  
5 (1971). If plaintiffs were asserting that theory, then an analysis comparing test scores and  
6 the age of the test-takers would be relevant. But here, Harry's report only demonstrates an  
7 undisputed fact, that the abandonment of the Q-35 list impacted over-40 individuals  
8 because the Q-35 list was eight years old and most of the individuals on the Q-35 list had  
9 reached age 40 by that time.

10 In light of Dukes, statistical evidence of disproportionate impact, standing alone, is  
11 insufficient to establish that plaintiffs' age discrimination claims can be proved on a  
12 classwide basis. 131 S.Ct. at 2555-56. To establish their age discrimination claims,  
13 plaintiffs must show causation: that the challenged employment policy or practice, while  
14 facially neutral, has a disparate impact on certain employees "because of their membership  
15 in a protected group." Katz, 229 F.3d at 829. The City's abandonment of the Q-35 list  
16 admittedly affected over-40 individuals because they all took the qualifying test in 1998  
17 whereas the Q-50 examination was administered 8 years later. Plaintiffs have not shown  
18 that the impact of the policy was directly related to an employee's age because over-40  
19 officers were not prohibited from taking the Q-50 examination in 2006.

20 Defendant also challenges Dr. Harry's methodology on several grounds, including  
21 Dr. Harry's underlying factual assumptions that are not supported by facts in the record, Dr.  
22 Harry's use of the Chi-square method of analysis, and Dr. Harry's failure to take into  
23 account other factors that might demonstrate a nondiscriminatory effect of the employer's  
24 practices. Doc. no. 113 at 28-29. On the present motion, the court addresses defendant's  
25 third challenge to Dr. Harry's analysis, which was previously raised by the court, for failure  
26 "to adequately account for and explain away alternative variables that could interfere with  
27 any inference of discrimination." Doc. no. 75 at 13. Plaintiffs contend that regression  
28 analyses are not applicable here because, unlike Dukes, defendant fails to identify specific

1 factors that might weaken or eliminate the showing of age discrimination. Doc. no. 107 at  
2 20; doc. no. 114 at 12. See doc. no. 107-2 at 24-28 (Harry revised report explaining why  
3 regression analysis is not warranted in this case). However, the court specifically identified  
4 independent variables that would require regression analyses, such as examination scores,  
5 job performance, seniority, experience and/or education. Doc. no. 75 at 13. The court  
6 finds that plaintiffs' failure to address this deficiency, in addition to the lack of causation and  
7 other factors identified above which fail to establish commonality, supports denial of the  
8 renewed motion for class certification.

9 Having determined that plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate the commonality  
10 requirement pursuant to FRCP 23(a), the court need not reach the question whether  
11 plaintiffs have satisfied the requirements of FRCP 23(b)(3).

12 **CONCLUSION**

13 For the reasons set forth above, plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification is  
14 DENIED.

15  
16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17 Dated: October 11, 2011



18 PHYLЛИS J. HAMILTON  
United States District Judge

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